

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9262

二十六年五月一日

光緒五年五月一日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1884.

六月十四

英鎊四十五

[PRICE 2s PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12, ANTON, German steamer, 396, F. W. Schoeler, Hethow 10th June, General—WIELER & Co.

June 13, GELONG, British steamer, 1,133, P. W. CASS, Singapore 7th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 13, ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,560, Thompson, Shanghai 7th June, and Foochow 11th, Tea—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

June 13, MARINER, Italian bark, 935, S. Sangrenetti, Cardif 31st December, Coal—D. MUSS & Co.

June 13, CAMPO, Dutch steamer, 1,291, J. Orville, Batavia 1st June, via Singapore and Saigon, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

June 13, CINCORN, British steamer, 1,160, Wm. Jack, Saigon 7th June, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

13th June.

Barbado, British str, for Bangkok.

Noithon, British str, for Swatow.

Nottinghamshire, British str, for Yokohama.

Twilights, Amer. ship, for New York.

Ulysses, British str, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

June 13, SAINTES, French str, for Haiphong.

June 13, HONGKONG, British str, for Swatow.

June 13, DANUBE, British str, for Bangkok.

June 13, FOOKANG, British str, for Swatow.

June 13, GELONGSHU, German str, for Swatow.

June 13, MARQUES DEL DUERO, Spanish gun-boat, for Manila.

FARENSGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anton, str, from Hethow—39 Chinese.

Per Gestong, str, from Singapore—134 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, str, from Shanghai, &c. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, 30 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, str, from Saigon—12 Chinese.

Per Camora, str, from Batavia, &c. Mrs. Hethow, 12 Chinese.

Per G. & J. G. McGowan and José María de Soto's Brito, 1, Mariana, 2 women, and 3 children, 20 Chinese, 13 women, and 7 children. For Amoy—137 Chinese, 7 women, and 2 children.

DEPARTED.

Per Salter, str, for Haiphong—Capt. Iberg.

Messrs. Ganision, Ziegler, and Barthot and serv.

For Holloway—30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer Anton reports left Hethow on the 10th inst., and had S.E. wind and moderate breeze all way up.

The British steamer Ulysses reports left Shanghai on the 7th inst., and had S.E. wind and moderate breeze all way up.

The German steamer Anton reports left Hethow on the 10th inst., and had S.E. wind and moderate breeze all way up.

The Dutch steamer Camora reports left Batavia on the 1st inst., and had rainy weather in Straits Barca, Riau, and Singapore. From Singapore to Saigon and Hongkong moderate weather variable winds from S.E. to S.W.

VERSELS ARRIVED IN THREE MONTH POSTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per Mail's Advice.)

Papuora (s.) Hongkong April 19

Victor Manila April 23

Peron (s.) Yokohama April 27

Nendana (s.) Shanghai via Hamburg April 28

Blom (s.) Shanghai April 29

Wm. Munson Hongkong May 1

VESSELS EXPORTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Aura Cardiff Oct. 15

Medina Cardiff Nov. 28

Medina Cardiff Nov. 30

Holmich Cardiff Dec. 1

George Cardiff Dec. 14

Andrew Jackson Cardiff Dec. 29

Jupiter Antwerp Jan. 9

Macedon Cardiff Feb. 1

Schiller Cardiff Feb. 2

John Domville Cardiff Feb. 23

Governor Tilley Cardiff Feb. 23

Jupiter Blushing Mar. 15

Cairo (s.) Hamburg Mar. 15

G. C. Cross Penang Mar. 15

Lord Jeffrey (s.) Glasgow Mar. 18

Nankin (s.) Newcastle Mar. 18

Governor Goodwin Penang Mar. 22

Castor (s.) Cardiff Mar. 26

Parrot Hamburg Mar. 29

Albatross Penang April 1

Eldenkope (s.) Cardiff April 1

L'pool via Cardiff April 9

Joe Bowers L'pool via Cardiff April 15

C. F. Surgeon L'pool via Cardiff April 20

Mario Cardiff April 21

South America Cardiff April 23

Stork King Cardiff April 24

L. J. Morse Cardiff April 26

Nan Shin (s.) Shields April 29

Dartmouth London April 29

Cyclops (s.) Liverpool April 30

ROST, SIM & CO'S PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION

supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships, The P. & O. S. N. Co.;

The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Soi Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January, 1884.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & E. T. TAYLOR, Glass, and Messrs. DAVID CONSBY & SONS, Architects.

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1884.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER AD-

VERTISING BUREAU.

ROOM 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 63

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SURGEONS,
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SHIPS' MEDICINE CHEST'S REFILLED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm A. S. WATSON and Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears
the autograph signature of
Lea and Perrins on a red
label. See also
Projectors, Worcester and
Cress & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
Of Generous and Delicate
throughout the world.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial subjects should be
addressed to "The Editor," and on business, "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their views
and addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
contingent.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14th, 1884.

"The administration of justice in the Settlements can no longer be tolerated," "the affairs of the Mixed Court have reached a crisis," and similar phrases in the Shanghai papers have been meeting our eyes with great regularity for the past twenty years. Numerous as these so-called crises have been, nothing seems to have come of them; the intolerable has continued to be tolerated, and the "sheep-like" residents of the Settlements, as the late Mr. Hunter was fond of calling them, have allowed one crisis to pass and waited quietly for the next. As has been foreseen by all who know the insidious, encroaching nature of Chinese policy, the evil complained of has become worse and a remedy more difficult of attainment with each year that has passed. It is to be hoped that the vagaries of the new magistrate of the Mixed Court, Mr. Huang, may lead to a real crisis, but from past experience we think it doubtful, and very doubtful indeed if the Municipal Council continue to represent the community in the half-hearted manner they have been doing of late, and display as little grasp of the situation as they did in the days of Syrus and later in that of the other two dictators. Our readers who are at all interested in Shanghai are aware of the extraordinary malice and animosity shown by the Council in these cases in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the public that a bold front should be shown; and how the Thaikai has failed and deceived them to his heart's content, gaining one more and a great step towards the destruction of the right of self-government in the Settlement. So little of the Anglo-Saxon spirit have the Chinese shown in recent years that in regard to Shanghai we are constrained to ask, in the words of Truthful James, "Is civilisation a failure, or is the Caucasian played out?"

A cautious mistake was made when the Mixed Court was first established by Sir Harry Parkes in 1881, in not insisting on a magistrate of higher rank being appointed in the earlier years were not so bad as they have become recently, especially since the retirement of Curns. In those days the first foreign Assessor, Mr. Alcock, was "not co-judging," and managed to have his views in regard to punishments carried out a few of his successors have done since. He endeavoured to maintain his position and was looked upon as one of a bunch of magistrates, which he virtually was. By the constitution of the Court the Assessor is not a "co-judge," but neither is he merely an interpreter and clerk of court, a position which some very young men have been sent to fill, unconscious or unawares of the difficulties they were raising for those who had to come after them, and of the damage they were doing to foreign prestige. Each succeeding Assessor has had greater difficulties to contend with, and although some

Mr. Davenport, Mr. Haar and others have endeavoured to hinder the growth of the evil which less farsighted occupants of the bench had allowed to take root, and have done their best to prevent a travesty of justice in a city supposed to be governed on foreign principles if not entirely by foreigners, their task has been a difficult and thankless one, and it is not to be wondered at that some have given it up in despair. Besides these two causes of the unsatisfactory state of things, the low standing as a Chinese official of the Magistrate and the constant changing and incapacity—or we will say inexperience, although our Shanghai contemporaries do not hesitate to use the stronger term—of some of the Assessors, a third cause, which we have never heard brought forward, but which we believe to be one of the strongest, was the change of location of the Court. Originally it was held in a building within the British Consular compound, and there it ought still to be sitting, with the majesty of British Justice overshadowing it, and the purity of British Law for an example. While it remained there, under the shelter of British power, it was looked upon by the natives as being under foreign control, and in consequence was treated with much more respect than now, and it so continued it might yet

have been deserving of the name of "Mixed Court." The Magistrates would not have known so few to ignore the opinions of the Assessors and to disregard the views of Justice by decisions which were frequently not, when they relate to anyone above the status of a street urchin, gathered in no way by the evidence, but, if not the result of gross stupidity or "pure consciousness," are instigated either by bribery or rank cowardice. Nor would the thunderings have been able to exert half the power which they do now. Although in the British Settlement, the *attack* of the Court have managed to become, as they practically are in every magistrate's hands throughout the city, the Government's Council on Thursday afternoon, when a new regulation, not only a bar of first instance, without whose approval, unless the case is brought forward by the foreign police, no access can be got to the Magistrate, but also a final court of appeal, by whose consent, and for consideration duly paid, almost any punishment inflicted by the Judge can be revoked. Had the Court still been located in the Consular grounds this, one of the greatest evils, could have been to a much greater extent controlled. It may be too late to correct this mistake now. It is one of the results of the issue of cosmopolitan which got hold of the foreigners at Shanghai many years ago, and which they are too ashamed now to confess has proved a huge blunder. Its native power originally was based on speculation, aided by the energy of a few Americans and others who were anxious to get a voice in the Government utterly out of proportion to their interests. We do not hesitate to say that it has done more harm to the Settlement and has produced more of the evils under which the community is groaning than all other causes put together, including the encroachments of the Chinese officials.

The stage which the affairs of the Court have now reached may be seen by two narratives which have appeared in recent issues of this paper, extracted from our northern contemporaries. In both these cases Mr. Gines, the new Assessor, was forced to leave the bench, the Magistrate flatly refusing to inflict any punishment, although the charges could not have been more clearly proved. In one case the Assessor is reported to have said to the Magistrate:—"I see it now only, so clearly; you will inflict any punishment I like upon evildoers, but nothing will induce you to deal properly with shopkeepers or, in fact, anybody who has money. There can be but one reason for this." This language was strong, but, who in China will doubt that he was well deserved? The fact that the Assessor dared to use it indicates at once the root of the evil, and its magnitude. It shows that an impure duty lies in the hands of the foreigners to prove its continuance in their midst, a duty they can no longer shirk. Mr. Gines, like most of his predecessors, has an extremely difficult position to fill, and is deserving of our sympathy and thanks for the stand which he has taken. It is to be hoped that something may now be done to put a stop to these gross abuses and to protect the interests of foreigners and preserve the peace and good order of the Settlements.

But no half-measures will do, no remodeling of the Court will suit; it must be disestablished, entirely swept away, and a new Court founded on an entirely different basis, in which the Municipality will be more directly represented. The inhabitants of the British Concession decided to become Cosmopolitans and they must now make the best of it. We do not think the establishment of a new Court is a thing that cannot be accomplished, and, on a short occasion may make some suggestions on the subject.

The P. & O. steamer *Rothesay*, with the port outward English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

According to the Batavia *Dagblad*, the Netherlands Indie Government has under consideration the raising of the import duties there from 6 to 10 per cent.

A Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer *Ascalon* near Peder Branca was opened at Singapore on the 4th inst.

From recent intelligence received from the *Straits Times*, the relations between the Siamese capital by the *Straits Times*, and the ruling nobles are still strained, and the position remains unchanged.

Mr. May and Delaplace, the two French engineers who have been surveying the port route to the British colony of Singapore for the proposed Canal near Trang, in conjunction with M. Frédéric Deloncle, were passengers on the *Siamese* to Moulmein by the French mail steamer *Djedjah*.

H.M.S. *Perseus*, Commander Bishford, returned on the 4th inst. to Singapore on the arrival of the Earl of Beauchamp's death was a mournful occasion, especially in such a far-off place as Singapore.

Mr. Jordan, the new Assessor, has fallen into a very natural mistake.

No such practice has ever obtained as to regard any house as consisting of separate floors which are separate tenements.

The Colonial Treasurer has referred to the 1st and 2nd floors as separate tenements.

The plaintiff submitted that the great strength of his claim to have all the flat in the house regarded as separate tenements. He therefore claimed returns of taxes on four different flats for the time the house was let to him.

He also claimed for the 1st and 2nd floors of No. 10, and the ground floor of No. 4, the portion of the latter he had described No. 4, he had omitted to put in the A.

The Hon. A. Lister said that would be omitted.

The plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Lister, said he had no other ground for asserting that these separate tenements, as assessed at \$120 per month, and rated at \$90 per quarter, was not 12 per cent, but the inference he drew from the course adopted by the Colonial Treasurer with reference to the two flats occupied by military officers, that in two of the flats occupied by military officers, the Colonial Treasurer had exempted them from taxation. The assessment of each house was \$20 per quarter, or for each of the two flats \$12 per quarter, and the plaintiff claimed exemption from rates upon his flat for such time as it remained unoccupied.

The case was adjourned last week in order that certain matters might be referred to the Colonial Treasurer, and the Hon. A. Lister was present in Court on this occasion.

Mr. Jordan again submitted that under Sec. 2 of Art. 12 of 1871, these flats, each having a separate tenancy, came within the definition of the term "tenement" therein contained.

In support of this plaintiff pointed out that in two of the flats occupied by military officers, the Colonial Treasurer had exempted them from taxation.

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The Hon. A. Lister said that would be omitted.

The plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Lister, said he had no other ground for asserting that these separate tenements, as assessed at \$120 per month, and rated at \$90 per quarter, was not 12 per cent, but the inference he drew from the course adopted by the Colonial Treasurer with reference to the two flats occupied by military officers, that in two of the flats occupied by military officers, the Colonial Treasurer had exempted them from taxation. The assessment of each house was \$20 per quarter, or for each of the two flats \$12 per quarter, and the plaintiff claimed exemption from rates upon his flat for such time as it remained unoccupied.

</div

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.
Purely mutual; all profits belong to Policy-holders and no dividends are made annually.
STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1883.
Accumulated Funds \$11,379,944.
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government \$2,139,338.
Income for year 1883 \$2,717,659.
C. ST. LINDSAY,
Res. Manager,
Department of the East.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong.
1100]

SUN FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rate to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents

Hongkong, 12th May, 1884. [13]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [39]LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rate.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1884. [14]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODSINS at 2 per cent. Net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1884. [1]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT RISKS on first-class Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10]FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877.
IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.,
Agents

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European
Treaties at 2 1/2%. Net per Annum.

On Merchandise at 1 1/2%. Net per Annum.

On Coal at 1 1/2%. Net per Annum.

On Petroleum in Barrels at 1 1/2%. Net per Annum.

On First-class Ships at 2 1/2%. Net per Annum.

On Second-class Ships at 2 1/2%. Net per Annum.

Treaties at 2 1/2%. Net per Annum.

Agents for the Phenix Fire Office

Hongkong, 5th August, 1884. [15]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SUN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUH EAH, YEW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOW, Esq. Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Consequently, Dividends are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road, West,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1881. [554]

CALCEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [947]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 2 1/2% net per Annum, and other Insurances at Current Rates.

Agents at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11]T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, LTD.,
HOME AND ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

UNDETAKERS.

MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, BEAUF.

Daily Press Office, 23rd January, 1882. [22]

ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1884.With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).

ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,080. \$10.00.

SMALL EDITION, pp. 384. \$4.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

Do. Ladies' Directory Nagasaki.

Do. Military Forces Kobe (Hiro).

Do. Chinese Hongkong.

MACAO.

CHINA—Yokohama.

Takao.

Hainan.

Hakodate.

THE PHILIPPINES—

Manila.

Cebu.

Acap.

Bohol.

Suruwak.

Labuan.

North Borneo.

Cochin CHINA—

Satun.

Cambodia.

Ningpo.

Shanghai.

Chinkiang.

Wuhsu.

Kuiliung.

Hongkow.

Chucheng.

Chofu.

Tolu.

Tientsin.

Foking.

Newchwang.

Korea—

Seoul.

Kwang.

Vladivostok.

United States.

French.

Shipping—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of P. & O. S. Co.

Marine Martime.

S. & M. S. Co.

Do. S. S. Co.

Chinese.

Agents.

C. H. A. P. G. N. E. 1874.

H. D. R. & C. Co.

M. & S. Co.

G. & M. S. Co.

Do. S. S. Co.

S. & M. S. Co.

TRACTS.

FAILURE.

The golden peals seem fair and fair
To myriad souls ascending,
Far-reaching for the myrtle heights
Of fame and joy unending.

Youth presses on with eager face,
Age creeps with slow and faltering pace,
And many falter in the race—

To earth again descending.

All, many ailes who do not reach
The heights to be uplifted;

And many fall from dizzy heights
Mid clouds of earth-blue rifts.

For lo! you partly pass afar,
Atoe whose crest the midnight star.

Shines off, unless its crimson has
To souls alone God-gifted.

But shall men say that all do fall
Who reach not heights so glowing?

Or turn aside from paths of snow?

To help a brother fallen low?

And do these souls a failure know
By deeds so humbly sowing.

The purple goals are for the few—

They shall know fame undying;

The broad, free plains are for us all,

Where peace and hope are bring.

God gives us strength, if we do fall,

And backward turn with faces pale,

From dizzy heights, to seek the vale.

Without regret or sighing.

FANNIE FAIRFIELD SHERMAN.

REMINISCENCES OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO SERVED IN THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY.

New York, 5th April.

A party of friends were talking in the Victoria the other evening about the war in Egypt, when Colonel James Morgan, a polly-got and a professional soldier, said we ought to see Egypt in time of peace. Egypt, it is times of war was a mere circumstance to the military splendour indulged in when peace was the order of the day. "Now to illustrate," said the Colonel, larding in a good deal of French and Arabic by way of embellishing the narrative, "not long after we Confederates had lost the day in 1865 I thought the desolation of a conquered cause would be unendurable, and so I received through General Mott a commission under the Khedive of Egypt. He placed me on the staff of Ibrahim Pasha. His Excellency the Pasha was immensely rich and in the second place he was immensely insignificant. He was short of stature, anything but a soldier in his regulations and methods, and a voracious warrior, chiefly in the fields of gallantry, where money was his Gatling gun."

"Well, one evening I strolled into the theatre to see some sort of comic opera performed in French. Glancing toward the boxes I caught the eye of Mille. Girardin, whom I had met as a leading member of the company. She was not playing on that evening, and politely invited me into her box. She was extremely bright and genial, I had made her acquaintance through friends in a very casual way, and knew nothing whatever about her beyond her genius for the stage and her sprightly hospitality. We had chatted away there for some time when there came a knock at the door. I answered it, and an usher said that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief would like to see me. Excusing myself I responded at once, being a member of his staff, and he confined to me the very broad hint that he would like an introduction to Mille. Girardin. I at once secured him in, and with the most impressive vocabulary of command—presented him as the Khedive Pasha, Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. She eyed him slyly, and said: 'Mon Dieu! You are no Commander-in-chief. Where is your grand cordon?' The Pasha happened to be in undress uniform that evening, and this settled him. I assured her of his rank, but every assurance only made her stubbornness the more firm."

"How can you prove it?" she provoked-ly asked.

"If Mademoiselle will only tell me what time she will be at home to-morrow I will dress in my uniform and that will satisfy her doubts."

"Oh," she laughed, "any one can borrow or hire a uniform for such a visit. I will believe you when you come with your uniformed staff. No one can borrow the Commandant's staff."

The Pasha was provoked beyond all measure, but he choked down his rage and said, politely: "Very well, then Mademoiselle will do it. At four to-morrow afternoon I will visit you with my staff, and he retired."

The little coquette laughed over her diplomacy, and we both agreed that it was highly improbable that his Excellency would continue her acquaintance under those extravagant and unusual conditions. But you can't swear to the eccentricities of Egyptian warfare. Next morning the Pasha commanded me, as his chief of staff, to announce that the staff would ride in full uniform at four p.m. Then I knew that the little warrior had been bewitched, and meant to carry his point. The orders were given. The staff comprised nearly forty men, and when in full uniform they were probably the most terrible collection of officials in the world. You would naturally expect thunder to follow right after them, they looked so much like lightning. Each man carries enough gold lace, cordons, embroidery, sashes, and plumes to brighten a Bengal tiger. Outside of Egypt there is only a faint comprehension what a military dress suit means.

"Well, when all was ready for the mount I appeared on the scene in civilian dress, and met his Excellency's expression of surprise with the statement that I would not ride that day. His wrath was terrible; for he was a volcanic little devil. He had hardly gotten along about five words in his tirade when I told him if he had any fault to find with me to do so in private and not before the staff.

"Very well sir, I will see you on my return."

"And you will find me here." And with that I gave the word to mount and the great commander started forth to convince an ornate brougham that he was really the boss of the Egyptian army, and, of course, a most desirable suitor. I started after them at some distance in civilian's uniform just to let certain people see that I didn't engage in this sort of the enemy's work. He made his call, remained about an hour while his staff held the fort; and then back they came in great splendour. The little fellow at once summoned me to his quarters and was livid with rage. He opened with the insulating query whether this was the sort of discipline they had in the American army. I cautioned him to be careful about the kind of language he used to me, and reminded him of the fact that there was a window handy, and that I could pitch him out of it as easily as I could a mud turtle. I have worn three uniforms, and never disgraced either; but when it becomes part of the duty and discipline of a staff officer of the Egyptian army to drag his uniform down to the level of his commander's private amours, you can count on me every time for disidence to orders.

"Sir, he thundered in his squeaky tones, 'do you know who and what I am?'

"Oh, yes, I used to own 300 just like you."

"Do you know how I won my rank?"

"Yes; when your old superior officer hauled you over the coals one day for some

breach of discipline you went into the next room and fired a small pistol in your mouth. The bullet came out through the cheek and left a scar, and for this piece of gallantry you were made commander-in-chief."

"Before he could pick himself together," said the Colonel, "enough to make charges of insubordination against me to the Khedive I was at the royal palace myself, and gaining an audience, repeated the whole story from the beginning. The Khedive just lay back and roared. It was evident enough that after that I could never remain on the personal staff of the Pasha, but the Khedive had me promptly transferred to the force of his Majesty's household, about as fat a sinecure as any mortal could ask."

"There's another thing that happened about this time," continued the Colonel as he warmed up with his reminiscences, "and for a bird story it certainly takes the bait. The zoological gardens on the Nile, a few miles below Cairo, were not the most complete by any means in Europe, being not so well stocked as those at either London or Paris with a general collection of specimens, but it was known everywhere as possessing the fullest and richest variety of birds in the world. In the matter of tropical birds it was simply complete. The Khedive had made his aviary his special port and devoted years of time and large sums of money to gather together the gorgeously feathered products of the Orient. The collection was placed under special guard and received the title of LIBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"A success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press*, *London*, &c.

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